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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>H04L 9/00, 9/32, C09D 11/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/36785</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 22 June 2000 (22.06.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/30217 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 16 December 1999 (16.12.99)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/112,955 18 December 1998 (18.12.98) US  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> DIGIMARC CORPORATION [-/US]; 19801 SW 72nd Avenue, Suite 250, Tualatin, OR 97062 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> RHOADS, Geoffrey, B. [-/US]; 304 SW Tualatin Loop, West Linn, OR 97068 (US). DAVIS, Bruce, L. [-/US]; 15599 Village Drive, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 (US). CARR, J., Scott [-/US]; 7814 SW 189th Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97007 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> CONWELL, William, Y.; Digimarc Corporation, 19801 SW 72nd Avenue, Suite 250, Tualatin, OR 97062 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> COUNTERFEIT DETERRENCE SYSTEM  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Processing of banknote- or other security document-images in a computer system is sensed, and serves to launch (or direct) a web browser to a web site that educates the user about limitations on use of such imagery, and/or provides substitute imagery that may be utilized for legitimate purposes. Such images may be recognized by a digital watermark encoded therein or by other known techniques. The technology is applicable to a wide class of documents that should not be duplicated, including passports, visas, postal stamps, stock certificates, travelers checks, concert/event tickets, lottery tickets, etc. The technology may also be used for non-security applications, e.g., recognizing images, video, or audio being processed on a user's computer as belonging to a certain class, and presenting the user with a web page relating to that class of object. Commerce opportunities may thereby be made available to the user.		

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## COUNTERFEIT DETERRENCE SYSTEM

### Related Application Data

5 The present application is a continuation-in-part of copending provisional application 60/112,955.

The subject matter of the present application is related to that disclosed in the following, commonly-owned, copending applications: 09/127,502, filed 7/31/98; 09/099,864, filed 6/18/98; 09/074,034, filed 5/6/98; 09/287,940, filed 4/7/99; 09/234,780, filed 1/20/99; 09/185,380, filed 11/3/98, and 08/746,613, filed 11/12/96. 10 WO9953428, WO9936876, and WO9743736 are laid-open counterparts to certain of the foregoing.

The present subject matter more generally relates to digital watermarking as typified, e.g., by the assignee's issued patents: 5,721,788, 5,768,426, 5,636,292, 5,841,978, 5,832,119, 5,745,604, 5,822,436, 5,841,886, 5,809,160, and copending 15 applications 08/746,613, filed 11/12/96, 09/452,023, filed 11/30/99, entitled Watermark Detection Using a Fourier Mellin Transform, and 09/452,022, filed 11/30/99, entitled Method and System for Determining Image Transformation.

To provide a comprehensive disclosure, without unduly lengthening this specification, the disclosures of the foregoing patents and applications are incorporated 20 herein by reference.

### Background

The strong growth of high quality personal computing and consumer imaging systems requires an equally strong response to the counterfeit threat that these systems 25 represent. A requirement to deter this counterfeit threat is to arm professional and consumer computer systems with the ability to recognize and respond to banknotes and other security documents (e.g., passports, visas, other immigration documents, postal stamps, stock certificates and other financial instruments, travelers checks, other checks, concert/event tickets, lottery tickets, etc.). This is no simple task, since the

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solution must be acceptable to a very diverse and competitive group of commercial manufacturers.

### Detailed Description

5           A counterfeit deterrence system according to one embodiment of the present invention provides an effective and rapidly deployable global solution to this growing digital counterfeiting problem. The system provides a network of security document detectors in the personal computer infrastructure. These detectors create multiple intervention points in personal computers and related peripherals. Positive detection of  
10 a security document at any of these points triggers a predetermined counterfeit deterrence action.

Security document detection relies on a special digital watermark, termed an Anti-Counterfeiting System (ACS) mark, which is added to security document designs. Such marking does not distract from the aesthetics of the security document, yet is  
15 readily and reliably detected during typically operations on a personal computer system. The ACS marks can be added to existing security document designs without changing the artwork (e.g. by pre- or post-processing the note to provide texture- or ink- markings). New designs can incorporate the watermarks as an integral part of their artwork.

20           The preferred counterfeit deterrence system is capable of several deterrence actions in response to detection of a security document. These range from issuing warnings, to preventing certain operations, to scarring security document images -- all designed to substantially deter creation of passable counterfeits.

The illustrative system's intervention strategy prevents the acquisition and  
25 printing of security document images, while providing artists with a central resource to obtain approved images for use in marketing, communications, and other legitimate uses. These approved images can be controlled and distributed without certain key security features, with additional special security features, and offered in a way that balances the use of security documents as a symbol of country and commerce, without  
30 increasing the risk of counterfeiting. The result is eventual removal of unauthorized

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security document images from the desktop computing environment (provided necessary assistance is provided by issuing entities and computer equipment vendors; the latter may be required by legislation). (In other fields, recognition of an image by reference to a watermark may trigger other actions, such as commerce opportunities.)

5         Detectors are deployed both in hardware and software. For example detectors are deployed in image editing applications to intervene in scanning, file open, and file save operations, and in various device drivers. These initial locations can be supplemented to include other processing points, such as internet browsers, operating system, multi-function desktop peripherals, etc., etc.

10         Intervention is augmented by a covert tracing system, which can be an integral part of the counterfeit deterrence system. As detailed in application 09/185,380, covert tracing serves to record suspected counterfeiting operations in multiple locations on the offending personal computer in a way that is intentionally obscured from the user. Law enforcement can use special tools to recover the covert audit trail, providing a means to  
15         corroborate a suspected offense. This system greatly increases the risk to the counterfeiter, as they will never be sure that all evidence of their counterfeiting activities has been removed from their equipment. If desired, resellers of used computers (or manufacturers processing equipment returned through the retail channel) could scan the computers/peripherals for potential illicit uses.

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#### Embedder

A counterfeit deterrence system according to one embodiment of the present invention includes an embedder, one or more detectors, and (optionally) a covert tracing system. The embedder serves to embed an ACS Mark into a security document.

25         The ACS mark can take various forms -- both visible and imperceptible -- as detailed in the cited patents and applications.

The ACS mark embedder is a set of software programs designed to assist the user in application of ACS marks to security documents designs in the pre-press stage of development, either through universal application to the design, or application to a  
30         single plate or portion of a plate. An illustrative embedder runs under the Windows NT

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operating system and performs various functions, including receiving high-resolution security document image data, rasterizing vector designs, creating masks for those images (i.e. defining the areas of a plate that are to receive an ACS mark, and at what respective intensities), embedding ACS marks in rasterized image data, and transferring  
5 files to and from the prepress system. (Counterpart operations can likewise be performed for ACS marks applied as texturing, with or without ink.) In one embodiment, the embedder is a stand-alone group of programs. In another, it is a suite of tools that integrates seamlessly with designer tools, such as the Barco Fortuna system (e.g. using that system's TIFIT file export function). In either case, the ACS  
10 marks can be designed-in as part of the original artwork, or can be added-in after the original artwork has been completed. The output is typically produced in either TIFF or PNG form.

The ACS mark can be a single bit (i.e., "do not copy"), but more typically comprises a plural-bit payload (e.g., 2 – 128 bits). Data conveyed in the payload can  
15 include, for a banknote, the denomination and country of issuance. The payload can also include a reserved area that can be encoded differently, as particular needs arise. For example, notes can be serialized. Or notes can be marked for special purposes (e.g. circulation control) or to facilitate statistical studies (e.g. geographic dispersal studies for groups of notes issued from different banks).

20 The embedder can work on a per-plate/film basis. (Plural plates/films are commonly used to print a single security document.) The image for an exemplary plate is 37,500 pixels by 75,000 pixels, and is printed at a resolution in excess of 2500 dpi (e.g. 10,000 dpi).

The embedder desirably employs traditional user interface elements to facilitate  
25 the different operations. For example in embedding, an illustrative user interface permits the operator (1) to select one or more areas of a plate for application of an ACS mark, (2) to select the intensity of the ACS mark, (3) to add ACS marked background tints to the design, to (4) to manage marking of designs in which there are common design elements between different notes, etc., etc.

Background tinting is discussed in the related applications (e.g. 09/127,502, filed July 31, 1998) and refers to subtle, visible patterning that encodes watermark data. In one embodiment, the patterning is tiled (i.e. repetitive). In another, the patterning is scrambled using one of various known image manipulation/encryption techniques so that the same data is conveyed, but the patterning no longer has a repetitive appearance. In the cited application, the preferred tinting took the form of a weave pattern of fine lines. In other embodiments, tinting not based on weave patterning can be used -- e.g. other patterning that results in the desired luminance/reflectance changes can be employed. Such tinting can be applied to clear areas of the document, such as over the top of traditional paper watermarks where printing is usually limited so as to allow viewing of the paper watermark.)

Reference was made in the prior applications to the use of a grid pattern. For robustness and security reasons, the embedder may have the capability of incorporating multiple grid patterns into a single design. The embedder may also have the capability to vary the ACS mark intensity from region to region within a single plate or film.

ACS marks can be applied in regions of continuous tone in the security document artwork. If the area is devoid of ink (i.e. the note in that region shows just the unprinted substrate), fine droplets of ink (e.g. less than 100 microns in diameter) can be scattered through the region to define the necessary changes in luminance/reflectance, without detracting from the aesthetics of the design. If the area has a uniform region of ink, small points devoid of ink (again, typically less than 100 microns, e.g. 30-50 microns) can be incorporated in the design to effect the intended luminance/reflectance change. In both cases, droplets or points of non-uniform size can be used so as to minimize visibility.

Although the detailed embedder performs the embedding in the pixel domain, the tool could also support application of the ACS marks directly to vector design files, without the need to first convert the design to raster files.

If desired, a validation tool can be provided with the embedder to read and examine the payload and strength of an ACS mark in a digital image or in a scan of a

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marked document. The results of such a tool can be used in a design environment in which tradeoffs between visibility and robustness are iteratively balanced.

### Detector

5           An illustrative ACS mark detector is a software development kit (SDK) designed for integration into software applications and control software including image editing applications, TWAIN drivers, scanner device drivers, printer device drivers, and other intervention points. In an exemplary environment, the SDK is a C/C++ callable library that includes a programming interface to the detector for easy  
10 integration into various software products. The detector may support various different color formats (e.g. RGB, CMYK, etc.).

In other embodiments, the detector takes the form of hardware, e.g. an ASIC, PLA, etc.

Audit trail functionality (discussed below) can be integrated into the detector, causing detection of an ACS mark to trigger writing of covert audit records, e.g. in the  
15 host computer. The detector may also be responsive to other watermarks (e.g., the commercial digital watermark that can be embedded using Adobe Photoshop or using other image editing software available from other vendors). The detector(s) can be deployed at various intervention points, including scanner hardware, scanner driver,  
20 operating system, image editing application, printer driver, printer hardware, internet browser, communications port, etc.

Desirably, the detector is fully integrated with the software of which it forms a part, to prevent trivial work-arounds, such as removal of plug-ins.

When a detector senses security document image data, it can intervene in  
25 various ways. In one embodiment, the detector intervenes with a dialog box advising the user:

30           *"This application does not support unauthorized <scanning, editing, printing, etc., as applicable> of controlled security documents. To obtain images for legitimate use, select 'Get Image' below, or go to [www.imagedistribution.com](http://www.imagedistribution.com)."*

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This dialog box includes a "Get Image" button that launches/directs a web browser resident on the computer to a web site authorized by the document issuer, from which substitute legitimate security document images are available for downloading. The substitute images appear -- on first inspection -- to be authenticate security document images, and are sufficiently close to satisfy all legitimate uses for security document imagery (e.g. for use in advertising, etc.) but on closer inspection are evidently illegitimate (e.g. they may be low resolution, front-only, and have certain key security features removed). Slightly different substitute images can be provided to each user (e.g. each image can have different tracking information embedded as a digital watermark). Registration and pre-authorization may be required for users who request the substitute images, and different security/authentication techniques can be employed to assure that accurate registration data is obtained.

By this arrangement, it may eventually be possible to remove all unauthorized security document images from circulation, including stock photography and numismatic uses.

The just-described web site additionally provides additional relevant information. For example, it can include warnings regarding counterfeiting and illegal reproduction of security documents, specific to that country. It can also provide guidelines for legitimate use of security document images (e.g. required size/color, required registration and pre-authorization, etc.)

The dialog box further includes a "Cancel" button that simply aborts the operation <scanning, printing, file opening, etc.> that triggered the detector response.

Another detector intervention is for the detector to substitute its own substitute data for the security document data. Scanning of a security document can result, for example, in image data corresponding to play money. Likewise for printing.

In the case of a detector associated with the printer, the intervention response can be visual scarring of the image with the words "Copy" clearly repeated across the printed image.

To cope with the problem of legacy equipment, ACS mark detection capability can be provided by updated device drivers. Updated device drivers are commonly

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installed when a new application employing the device is installed, or an updated operating system is installed. On-line updates are also available for many programs; ACS mark compliant drivers can be installed via such on-line mechanisms as well. By such approaches, ACS mark capability is extended even to equipment that was released  
5 before deployment of the counterfeit deterrent system.

The detector functionality can be tailored to the environment in which it is used, and the computing resources available to it. For example, in the environment of a printer, the detector may not need to concern itself with security documents that are printed at 150% normal size; such notes would never be passable. In contrast, detectors  
10 in image editing equipment should be robust against all manner of scaling.

Outside the PC realm, ACS mark detectors can be used in various security document reading/authenticating applications, and their functional requirements can depend accordingly. In vending machines, for example, the feed mechanism limits rotations of the security document, and user-instructions can require that the note be fed  
15 from a predetermined end. In such environment, scale and rotation are effects that can almost be disregarded. Similarly in banknote counting equipment, and in quality assurance testing apparatuses used by security document printers.

#### Covert Tracing

20 The covert tracing function (e.g. the writing of hidden audit trail data in response to detection of security document data) is fully detailed in application 09/185,380, so that disclosure is not repeated here. Suffice to say that any detection of security document image data can trigger storage of one or more records that may include any or all of: payload of the detected ACS mark, data/time the operation was  
25 performed, computer type, operating system and version number, user ID, printer type, printer driver version, scanner type, and scanner driver version.

In an illustrative embodiment, the covert tracing function is invoked not just when security document data is sensed, but also when an attempt is made to patch or attack the detector software or functionality. Those skilled in the computer arts will

recognize various code security techniques and other approaches by which such tampering can be detected.

### Miscellaneous

- 5           Patent 5,841,886 discloses a self-authenticating identification document in which an image on the document is steganographically encoded to correspond in a predetermined manner with human-perceptible information on the document. For example, the name of the owner of the card is both steganographically encoded in an image of the owner on the card, and is also textually printed on the card.
- 10           In related embodiments, the steganographically-embedded data need not -- itself -- match the human-perceptible information on the document (e.g. the text). Instead, the correspondence can be effected through, e.g., a remote database. In such example, the embedded data can be an index into a remote database. A record in the database identified by this index can contain information on the card owner, including the card-
- 15 owner's name. Thus, to authenticate the user, the index is steganographically decoded from the image, and the database then checked to confirm that the owner name corresponding to that index matches the owner name printed on the card.

          The same principles can be applied to documents other than identification documents. Stock certificates and other security documents can be steganographically

20 encoded in such manners as an aid to authentication. In the case of a stock certificate, the steganographic encoding can be accomplished by any of the security document embedding techniques discussed in the cited applications (e.g. line width modulation, etc.).

### 25   Conclusion

          Having described and illustrated the principles of our invention with reference to an illustrative embodiment and several variations thereon, it should be recognized that the invention can be modified in arrangement and detail without departing from such principles.

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For example, while the invention has been illustrated as focusing on PC-based counterfeiting, the same detectors and similar intervention responses can be employed with color photocopiers.

Similarly, while the invention has been illustrated with reference to digital  
5 watermark-based recognition of documents, other document recognition techniques can be employed in other embodiments. For example, there is a vast literature on photocopiers that recognize banknotes by reference, e.g., to spectral characteristics, visible pattern recognition (e.g., Bank of Japan seal), the word CONFIDENTIAL, etc. Bar codes and glyphs are among many other indicia by which protected documents may  
10 similarly be distinguished. Any such recognition technology can be employed, e.g., to launch a web browser providing the user with a suitable response (e.g., advising the user of applicable limitations, making available substitute images, etc.).

Similarly, it should be recognized that, guided by the foregoing teachings, various watermarking, decoding, and anti-counterfeiting technologies can be substituted  
15 for, and/or combined with, the elements detailed above to yield advantageous effects. Other features disclosed in the cited patents and applications can similarly be employed in embodiments of the technology detailed herein. (Thus, this specification has not belabored application of each of the techniques disclosed in the cited patent documents -- e.g. use of neural networks for detectors -- to the present subject matter since same is  
20 fairly taught by reading the present disclosure in the context of the earlier patent documents.)

Still further, it will be recognized that the technology detailed above may also be used for non-security applications, e.g., recognizing images, video, or audio being processed on a user's computer as belonging to a certain class, and presenting the user  
25 with a web page relating to that class of object. Commerce opportunities may thereby be made available to the user.

While this specification has focused on a "system" incorporating an embedder, ACS marked security documents, and various detectors (including covert tracing features), it will be recognized that the individual components and sub-combinations  
30 are patentable independently from the complete system.

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In view of the diverse embodiments to which the principles of our invention may be applied, it should be understood that the detailed embodiments are illustrative only and should not be taken as limiting the scope of our invention. Rather, we claim as our invention all such embodiments as may come within the scope and spirit of the

5 following claims, and equivalents thereto.

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**WE CLAIM:**

1. A method comprising recognizing a security document and, in response, directing a web browser to a web site related thereto.
- 5           2. The method of claim 1, further comprising presenting to a user a substitute image from the web site.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising presenting a user with supplemental information relating to the recognized security document, or to its  
10 permitted use, from the web site.
4. The method of claim 1 that includes recognizing a security document by a digital watermark encoded therewith.
- 15           5. A computer storage medium having instructions stored thereon for causing a computer to perform the method of claim 1.
6. A method comprising: recognizing graphic, video, or audio data being processed on a user's computer as belonging to a predetermined class and, in response,  
20 directing a web browser to a web site related to said class.
7. The method of claim 6 in which the web site presents a commerce opportunity to a user of the browser.
- 25           8. The method of claim 6 that includes recognizing the data as belonging to said predetermined class by reference to a digital watermark encoded therewith.
9. A computer storage medium having instructions stored thereon for causing a computer to perform the method of claim 6.

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10. A method comprising: recognizing graphic, video, or audio data being processed on a user's computer as belonging to a predetermined class, and in response to such determination, presenting to the user a message relating to said class.

5           11. The method of claim 10 that includes examining the data for a digital watermark encoded therein.

12. The program of claim 10 in which the message informs the user about permitted or unpermitted use of said data.

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13. A computer storage medium having instructions stored thereon for causing a computer to perform the method of claim 10.

14. A method comprising:  
15       receiving first image data;  
          recognizing the first image data as being unsuited for reproduction; and  
          substituting second image data for the first image data, the second image data being an image of play money.

20           15. A method comprising:  
          providing updated driver software to a user's computer, the updated driver software providing functionality that examines image data for markings characteristic of a predetermined class of documents, and interferes with processing of same; and  
          installing said updated driver software on the user's computer, replacing earlier  
25       driver software that does not include such functionality.

16. In a method of digital watermarking that includes changing the luminosity of a printed image at plural areas thereacross to thereby steganographically encode digital data, an improvement for imparting watermark signal in a region of the image  
30       that has relatively uniform inking by making small points within such region essentially

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devoid of ink, at least certain of such points having a dimension of less than 100 microns.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein at least certain of said points have  
5 dimensions of between 30 – 50 microns.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.  
 PCT/US99/30217

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC(7) : H04L 9/00, 9/32; C09D 11/00 US CL : 380/4, 51; 106/31.29 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 380/4, 51; 106/31.29 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US 5,825,892 A (BRAUDAWAY et al.) 20 October 1998, col. 6, lines 15-54, Fig. 1, elements 102, 100, 104, 118, 120, 122 and 126.	1-2, 4-11, 13 ----- 3, 12, 16-17
Y	US 5,671,277 A (IKENOUE et al.) 23 September 1997, col. 2, lines 44-54)	3
X	US 5,453,968 A (VELDHUIS et al.) 26 September 1995, abstract; col. 2, lines 50-67 and col. 1-37.	14
X --- Y	US 5,796,824 A (HASEBE et al.) 18 August 1998, col. 2, lines 19-24.	15 ----- 12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* *A*  *B* *L*  *O*  *P*	Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance earlier document published on or after the international filing date document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art *A* document member of the same patent family
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/30217

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim 1
Y	US 5,800,600 A (LIMA-MARQUES et al.) 01 September 1998, col 2, lines 45-56; col. 6, lines 27-29.	16-17